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MUNICIPAL ORDINANCES, RULES, AND REGULATIONS PERTAINING TO PUBLIC HEALTH.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Communicable Diseases—Control of—Quarantine. (Ord. Nov. 14, 1913.)

SECTION 1. *Exposure to infection.*—That no person shall knowingly expose himself, herself, or any other person, or if he or she has power and authority to prevent, permit any other persons to be exposed to infection by scarlet fever, diphtheria, measles, whooping cough, chicken pox, epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis, smallpox or typhoid fever unless such exposure is necessary for the proper care and treatment of a patient suffering with such disease.

SEC. 2. *Precaution to be taken by nurses.*—That no person who is nursing a patient suffering from smallpox, scarlet fever, diphtheria, measles, or epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis, shall mingle with other persons who are not so engaged and who are not suffering from the disease from which the patient is suffering, until after said person has removed such outer garments as have been worn in the sick room and has properly disinfected the face and the hair, if the hair has not been covered while in the sick room; nor in case of the diseases named and of typhoid fever until such person has properly disinfected the hands.

SEC. 3. *Restrictions upon persons on infected premises.*—That no person residing in any dwelling house or in any apartments where there is in said dwelling house or apartments a person suffering from smallpox, diphtheria, scarlet fever, measles, or epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis, shall, while so residing and during the continuance of such disease, attend public or private school or Sunday school, or if the patient is suffering from diphtheria, scarlet fever or typhoid fever, engage in the manufacture, preparation, storage, or sale of food or beverage.

SEC. 4. That no person who has resided in any dwelling house or in any apartments while there was therein a person suffering from scarlet fever, diphtheria, measles, or epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis shall, after the removal, death, or recovery of such person, or after the removal of such person from such dwelling house or apartments, attend public or private school, or Sunday school, or, if the person was suffering from scarlet fever, typhoid fever, or diphtheria, engage in the manufacture, preparation, sale, or storage of food or beverage, without the written permission of the health officer of the city of Asheville, for a period following the first proper isolation of the patient, when no disinfection is to be made, and when disinfection is necessary immediately following the completion of such disinfection, as may be directed by the health officer.

SEC. 5. *Who may attend funerals.*—When death has been due to diphtheria, scarlet fever, smallpox, or epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis, no person other than the adult members of the immediate family of the deceased, and such other adult persons as may be necessary, shall attend the funeral services or any other gathering about the remains of the deceased unless specially authorized in writing by the health officer so to do. No person having power or authority to prevent, shall permit such attendance at said funeral service or gathering when such attendance is unlawful.

SEC. 6. *Funerals not to be held in church.*—That no person or persons shall carry the remains of any person who has died from diphtheria, scarlet fever, smallpox, measles,

or epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis, into any church or other place of public assembly, nor, if he has the power and authority, permit it to be done.

SEC. 7. *Care and disposal of body.*—Every person having power and authority so to do shall cause the dead body of any person who has died from diphtheria, scarlet fever, smallpox, measles, or epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis, as soon after death as possible, to be placed in a proper casket, and shall cause such casket to be closed and to be kept closed thereafter; and every person aforesaid shall cause any such body to be disposed of by burial or cremation within the city of Asheville or by transportation beyond the limits of the city of Asheville for burial or cremation, not later than the second day following the day of death.

SEC. 8. *Transportation of dead body.*—That no person or corporation shall convey or transport a body dead from diphtheria, scarlet fever, smallpox, measles, epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis, or typhoid fever, beyond the limits of the city of Asheville by means of any common carrier unless said body has been embalmed arterially and by cavities, and is wrapped in a sheet saturated with a solution of formaldehyde gas of approximately 40 per cent strength, or with a 5 per cent aqueous solution of carbolic acid, or a 3 per cent aqueous mixture of compound cresol solution, or an aqueous solution of bichloride of mercury, 1 part to 500; and the casket or case in which the body is placed must be metal lined and made air-tight by means of solder or by means of proper rubber gaskets; the preparation of the body in accordance with these regulations to be evidenced by an affidavit of the undertaker who prepares the body for transportation, duly filed with the health officer. Bodies when so prepared may be conveyed outside the city of Asheville.

SEC. 9. *Posting of warning signs.*—Whenever it comes to the knowledge of the health officer of the city of Asheville, either by a certificate sent to him as provided by law or otherwise, that any person in said city is suffering from scarlet fever, smallpox, diphtheria, measles, acute anterior poliomyelitis, epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis, or typhoid fever, said health officer shall cause one or more suitable warning signs to be placed in a conspicuous position or positions upon, at, or near the principal entrance or entrances to the building in which such person is, so that the same can be distinctly seen by persons about to enter such building excepting in case of typhoid fever when the placard may be posted on the back door: *Provided, however,* That if such building be a hospital, asylum, hotel, apartment house, or school, and in any case where two or more bedrooms and a bath room, including a water-closet, are reserved for the exclusive use of the patient and of those in attendance upon such patient, said warning signs may, in the discretion of the said health officer, be placed in a conspicuous position or positions within said building, at such place or places as said health officer may designate: *And provided further,* That in addition to or in lieu of the warning signs provided for above, said health officer may station a watchman or watchmen at or in such building for the purpose of enforcing compliance with the provisions of law and these regulations.

SEC. 10. *Interference with warning signs.*—That no person shall, without the written consent of the health officer, handle, deface, obliterate, remove, or cancel any warning sign displayed in accordance with these regulations.

SEC. 11. *Duties of health officer.*—The health officer shall make such investigations into the nature and origin of cases of diphtheria, scarlet fever, measles, whooping cough, chickenpox, smallpox, acute anterior poliomyelitis, epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis, and typhoid fever occurring in the city of Asheville as in his judgment may be necessary to prevent the spread of any of said diseases, and shall cooperate with persons having charge of patients suffering from such diseases as he deems needful for the prevention of the spread thereof. And in the discharge of each and every one of the duties herein imposed, the health officer may act not only in person but also through employees in the service of the health department of the city of Asheville duly designated by him for that purpose.

SEC. 12. *Interference with health officer.*—That no person shall interfere with the health officer, or with any officer, employee, or agent of the health department in the enforcement of these regulations.

SEC. 13. *Management of suspected cases.*—That any person who is suffering from symptoms that so resemble those of diphtheria, scarlet fever, measles, whooping cough, chickenpox, smallpox, acute anterior poliomyelitis, epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis, or typhoid fever that they can not be distinguished therefrom with reasonable certainty shall be regarded for the purpose of these regulations as suffering from the disease the symptoms of which appear to represent: *Provided, however,* That no warning signs shall be displayed except in cases definitely diagnosed as one of the above acute infectious diseases.

SEC. 14. *Duration of quarantine.*—The duration of quarantine for measles shall be 14 days from the appearance of the rash or longer, in the discretion of the health officer, if a discharge from the nose or ears, or the catarrhal conditions of the throat continues.

(a) *Diphtheria.*—A person suffering from diphtheria shall not be released from quarantine until two successive swabs from the throat, 48 hours intervening, shall be found free from the diphtheria bacilli. Such swabs to have been incubated for 24 hours, the incubation and the bacteriological examination to have been done in the laboratory of the health department. Swabs presented for examination for release must be taken by a physician or by some one especially authorized by the health officer.

(b) *Scarlet fever.*—The duration of quarantine for scarlet fever shall be six weeks from the appearance of the rash and longer, in the discretion of the health officer, if there continues to be a discharge from the nose or ears, or until desquamation is complete.

(c) *Smallpox.*—The duration of quarantine for smallpox shall be until desquamation is completed, to the satisfaction of the health officer.

(d) *Epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis.*—The duration of quarantine for epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis shall be six weeks from the appearance of the disease.

(e) *Acute anterior poliomyelitis or infantile paralysis.*—The duration of quarantine for acute anterior poliomyelitis shall be six weeks from the beginning of the disease.

SEC. 15. *Isolation or quarantine.*—Isolation or quarantine is defined to be the complete separation of the persons sick with a communicable disease as prescribed herein and by law, and those attendant upon such person, from all other persons whomsoever.

SEC. 16. *Room quarantine.*—Room quarantine shall consist of complete isolation of the sick person and nurse or attendant in one room of a house or in a suite of rooms in a house and when room quarantine is established no person shall be allowed to go in or out of the room or suite quarantined except the physician in attendance or the health officer except on written permission of the health officer. When such room has more than one door, one only shall be used and all other doors shall be closed and sealed, except such as may lead into a closet. The door to be used shall have a sheet curtain on the outside, which curtain shall at all times be kept moist with a disinfectant solution. All dishes or vessels of any kind used in the sick room shall be submerged in a disinfectant solution for not less than 30 minutes before removal from the room. All clothing and bed clothing shall be treated in like manner before removal. Also all slops and discharges shall be treated with a disinfectant solution before removal from room. No piece of furniture or other article whatsoever, except as above specified, shall be removed from the room until quarantine is raised. No person who may be in the room at the time the case is quarantined or who may thereafter enter the room shall be allowed to leave such room before quarantine is raised except upon the express permission of the health officer. No occupant of the house in which a case is quarantined shall enter or visit other houses or attend public meeting or assemblies, and no cat, dog, or other pet animal shall be allowed to enter a quarantined room.

SEC. 17. *House quarantine.*—House quarantine shall consist of complete isolation of the entire house and every person therein, and no one shall be allowed to go into or come out of a house so quarantined, except the attending physician or health officer, except as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 18. The following diseases shall be isolated according to room quarantine as herein provided, measles, diphtheria, scarlet fever, epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis, acute anterior poliomyelitis.

SEC. 19. *Diphtheria.*—All school children living or resident in the house at the time the case is discovered, may, after two cultures from the throat shows negative, 48 hours intervening, after incubation for 12 hours, and examination by the city bacteriologist, and after proper disinfection of the entire surface of the body and clothing, be allowed to remove to some other house, and conduct themselves in regard to attendance upon school, assemblies and other ways as if they had not been exposed to diphtheria, provided that children under 15 years so exposed shall have been immunized against diphtheria by a proper dose of diphtheria antitoxin, provided that in case no immunizing dose of antitoxin is given, the child shall not return to school until two weeks after the last exposure and the throat shows two negative cultures, 48 hours intervening. The child who has been sick with diphtheria may return to school immediately after the quarantine is raised.

SEC. 20. *Diphtheria carriers.*—If any person is found by proper laboratory examination to harbor in his or her throat or nose or ears the diphtheria bacillus and who has had no sore throat and has not been clinically ill with diphtheria, he or she shall be considered a carrier of diphtheria, and the house shall be placarded with the warning sign of diphtheria, except that the warning sign shall have just below the word "Diphtheria" the word "Carrier" in small letters, and the said diphtheria carrier shall be required to stay on and not leave the premises, and not go within 25 feet of any other person, save members of his or her own family. And the other members of such family and other persons resident upon the premises at the time shall govern themselves and be subject to the rules laid down in cases of diphtheria.

SEC. 21. *Withdrawal of children from school.*—In case a physician suspects a sore throat to be diphtheria it shall be his duty to advise the parents of the child of his suspicions, and he shall notify the parents to isolate the child, and such child shall be isolated as provided in cases of diphtheria, and all other children resident on the premises shall remain thereupon as required in cases of diphtheria, pending a bacteriological diagnosis of the disease by the city bacteriologist, and it shall be the duty of the attending physician in such cases to submit a swab of the suspected throat for such purposes, and if, upon examination, such swab shows positive for diphtheria bacilli the case shall be considered diphtheria, if such examination shows negative for diphtheria bacilli and the case is clinically diphtheria, it shall be regarded as diphtheria.

SEC. 22. *Scarlet fever.*—That a person with a rash reasonably suspected to be scarlet fever shall be isolated from the other members of the family, and other children of the household or resident in the house shall be required to remain on the premises, and all other rules and regulations in regard to room quarantine shall be in full force and effect until such time as the attending physician shall become satisfied that the case is not scarlet fever. Should the case prove to be scarlet fever, the attending physician shall immediately notify the health officer, as required by law, and room quarantine shall be established.

SEC. 23. *When children may return to school.*—The child who has been ill with scarlet fever and the other children of the household or resident therein will be allowed to return to school as soon as the quarantine is raised, provided the attending physician will furnish a written statement to the health officer that, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a strict room quarantine, according to the rules of this ordinance, has been kept during the entire period the quarantine has been in force. Otherwise the quarantine shall remain in full force and effect for two weeks longer.

SEC. 24. *Measles*.—When a person is ill with measles in a house, room quarantine shall be established, and all persons resident upon the premises who are not immune—i. e., who have not had the disease—shall observe the rules of room quarantine; but those who are immune shall not be subject to quarantine for measles in any way. While the quarantine for measles shall be raised 14 days after the eruption appears, those in the household not immune to measles shall continue to remain on the premises for yet 7 other days and shall not be allowed to return to school until the expiration thereof.

SEC. 25. *Smallpox*.—In case smallpox is discovered in a house, house quarantine shall be established, and the house shall be guarded night and day by a guard or guards appointed by the health officer, the expense of same to be borne by the resident of the house at the time: *Provided*, That in case the householder or patient prefers, he or she may be transferred to the contagious-disease hospital and cared for at the expense of the city and county, and provided the householder or patient is unable or unwilling or neglects or refuses to pay the expenses incident thereto, then it shall be the duty of the health officer to have such person or persons so infected transferred to the contagious-disease hospital: *Provided further*, That any resident in a house where a case of smallpox is who has a good vaccination scar upon being revaccinated, and upon proper disinfection of the person and clothing, will be allowed to leave the house and remain away as if he or she had never been exposed to smallpox: *Provided*, That it shall be the duty of the health officer in case smallpox occurs in a house to vaccinate all persons resident in said house and all persons who may have been exposed to the disease, and after the vaccination takes on such persons as could not show a good scar, then such persons, after a satisfactory disinfection of their person and clothing, may be released from quarantine by order of the health officer and may be allowed to leave the house not to return again until quarantine is raised. It shall be the duty of the health officer to revaccinate any such person who could not show a good scar and upon whom the vaccination does not take at the expiration of 7 days; and if upon revaccination the same does not take, then such person shall remain upon the premises 14 days after quarantine is raised. When the patient is removed to the hospital for contagious diseases, the house or room shall be fumigated by the official fumigator, under the direction of the health officer, and the quarantine shall be raised as if the patient had recovered.

SEC. 26. *Smallpox suspects*.—Any person who is found in the house where a case of smallpox is discovered or any person whom the health officer has reason to believe has been exposed to a case of smallpox, and who can not show a good scar, shall be considered a suspect and shall be quarantined according to the rules for house quarantine or removed to the hospital for contagious diseases, but shall not be allowed to further expose himself to those affected with smallpox, and the health officer is hereby required to vaccinate such suspects unless they have been vaccinated by some other physician, and at the end of 7 days to revaccinate such person if the former vaccination has not taken, and the suspect shall be kept in quarantine or in the hospital for contagious diseases for a period of 14 days from the date of last exposure to smallpox, and after the expiration of said 14 days if the said suspect has not developed smallpox he or she shall be released.

SEC. 27. *Epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis*.—Quarantine for epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis shall be the same period and in the same manner as provided for scarlet fever.

SEC. 28. *Acute anterior poliomyelitis*.—Quarantine for acute anterior poliomyelitis or infantile paralysis shall be for the same period and in the same manner as provided for scarlet fever.

SEC. 29. *Typhoid fever*.—In case of typhoid fever the placard or warning may be placed on the back door or the front door or the back and front doors or near thereto, and no other quarantine shall be established. But the other members of the house-

hold are warned not to touch the person or excretions of the patient and if necessary so to do they are hereby required to immediately wash the hands thoroughly in a disinfectant solution. The nurse or attendant is also hereby required to thoroughly disinfect the excretions from the body of the patient ill with typhoid fever before pouring them into the water-closet, or making other disposition thereof, and in case there is no water-closet they must be buried where they are not likely to be disturbed. The rules in regard to the disinfection of dishes, linen, clothing, etc., in room quarantine herein provided for shall be observed in cases of typhoid fever.

SEC. 30. *Typhoid carriers*.—That no typhoid carrier shall be allowed to handle any food products that are to be eaten raw or beverages or to work in any dairy or milk depot handling milk or butter to be sold in the city of Asheville, and no person who has ever had typhoid shall work in any milk depot that distributes milk or milk products in the city of Asheville until he shall have satisfied the health officer that he is not a typhoid carrier.

SEC. 31. *Mumps*.—That no person who has mumps shall attend school or leave the house premises for two weeks from the first symptoms of the disease.

SEC. 32. *Whooping cough*.—That no child who has whooping cough shall attend school, or be allowed to come in contact with other children who have not had the disease, until six weeks from the onset of the disease, or if the spasmodic stage shall last longer, until such child shall have recovered from the spasmodic stage of the disease. And it shall be the duty of the health officer when it shall come to his knowledge of the existence of whooping cough in a house to placard or place a warning sign in a conspicuous place near the entrance to such house, which shall remain for six weeks from the onset of the disease and as much longer as such child shall remain ill with the disease. And during said period it shall be the duty of the parents or guardian or other person in authority, not to allow such child to go off of the premises or come within 25 feet of any other person who is not immune to the disease.

SEC. 33. Immediately upon receipt of information of the existence of any of the foregoing diseases, the health officer shall personally or through some officers of the health department visit the house where such disease is reported, and ascertain possible source of infection, milk supply, water supply, general sanitary condition of house and premises, and the number and names of children of school age and school attended by such children, and file a record of such with the clerk of the health department, and upon receipt of this information the clerk of the health department shall transmit the same to the superintendent of all schools attended by such children, who shall cause such information to be brought to the attention of the teacher of such children. The clerk shall also keep a card index of all dairies furnishing milk to residents of the city of Asheville, and shall note each disease mentioned in this ordinance and immediately notify such dairyman who may be furnishing milk upon the premises, giving the name of the householder and street number. Upon the raising of quarantine said clerk shall notify such dairyman thereof and the superintendent of schools aforesaid.

SEC. 34. That no person resident in a house where any of the diseases herein mentioned exists shall sell any food, beverage, or milk, or work where the same is manufactured or handled, except upon written permission of the health officer.

SEC. 35. It shall be the duty of the health officer or other officer of the health department at the time he makes his first inspection of the premises where any disease mentioned in this ordinance exists, and when he tacks up the placard or warning sign, to hand the householder a printed copy of the laws, rules, and regulations governing such disease and those connected therewith, and such other instructions or information as may be prepared or secured from time to time by the board of health.

SEC. 36. It shall be the duty of the health officer or such other officer of the health department as may be instructed so to do by the health officer, to make such additional visits to houses under quarantine as may seem desirable, to ascertain whether the quarantine regulations are being observed.

SEC. 37. When the health officer has reason to suspect that any disease mentioned in this ordinance, or any disease dangerous to the public health, may exist in any house or place within the city of Asheville, it shall be his duty to make such examination thereof as he may deem necessary to determine whether or not such disease exists, and no person shall interfere with any officer making such examination.

SEC. 38. *Disinfection and fumigation.*—When a person shall have recovered from smallpox, diphtheria, scarlet fever, or epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis, or after a person suffering with any of these diseases shall have been removed from a room, the room or rooms occupied by such person shall be fumigated with formaldehyde gas by the official fumigator of the health department according to the directions of the board of health or health officer and a charge therefor of \$1.25 per room if only one room, or \$1 per room if more than one room, shall be made against the householder and collected by the official fumigator at the time of fumigation, and turned over to the sanitary inspector. When a person suffering with typhoid fever, measles, whooping cough, or acute anterior poliomyelitis has recovered or removed from a room or house, the wood-work in such house or room, shall be thoroughly scrubbed or washed with a 3 per cent solution of compound cresol or other antiseptic solution satisfactory to the board of health or health officer.

SEC. 39. *Dairymen.*—That it shall be the duty of every dairyman or other person furnishing milk or milk products to the residents of the city of Asheville, or any milk depot, or creamery, after conferring with every employee, to make a report to the health officer once weekly, giving the name and address of every employee connected in any way with the handling of milk or milk products for use, sale, or distribution in the city of Asheville, and stating whether or not any employee or any member of any employee's family is sick or has been sick since last report with any of the diseases mentioned in this ordinance; and such employee having any member of his family sick with either of such diseases shall not work therein until he satisfies the board of health or health officer that he is conducting and will conduct himself so that he will not become a menace to the health of the people of Asheville and until he receives a certificate in writing from the health officer allowing him to return to work.

SEC. 39a. In all cases in which the health officer shall exercise his discretion as provided in this ordinance any person interested in such decision may appeal therefrom to the board of health, which board shall hear and determine said appeal within 24 hours from the receipt of notice thereof to the mayor.

SEC. 40. That any person violating any of the provisions of the foregoing ordinance shall, upon conviction, be subject to a penalty of \$50 for each and every such offense.

BALTIMORE, MD.

Appropriations for Municipal Health Work. (Ord. 371, Dec. 15, 1913.)

The appropriations are for the calendar year 1914.

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Commissioner of health.

LIST NO. 1.

Salaries:

Commissioner of health.....	\$3,500
Assistant commissioner of health.....	3,000
Secretary.....	1,750
24 health wardens, at \$900.....	21,600
Clerk for vital statistics.....	1,200
Statistician.....	1,180
2 burial permit clerks, at \$1,000.....	2,000
Clerk to assistant commissioner.....	900
Registrar's clerk.....	900
Complaint clerk.....	900